Statistical Snapshot of Paralegals in Ontario

from the Paralegal Annual Report 2022

The Law Society of Ontario collects self-identification data through the Paralegal Annual Report Filing. This snapshot is based on data collected from the 2022 Annual Report and reveals the changes in the profession over time and in comparison to the Ontario population.

RESPONSE RATE BY QUESTION, 2022

Response rate in per cent

Question*	Paralegals
Indigenous	93.8
Racialization	70.7
Sexual Orientation	69.2
Identify as Francophone	79.4
Able to Practise in French	50.2
Have a Disability	73.6
Total Number	9,848

^{*} There is no missing data for gender, which is obtained from administrative records.

Contents

Table 1: Indigenous and Racialized Paralegals | 2

Table 2: Age by Indigeneity and Racialization | 4

Table 3: Gender, Sexual Orientation, Francophone Identity, Ability to Practise in French, and Disability by Age | 6

Table 4: Status and Sector of Practice and Region by Indigeneity and Racialization | 7

Table 5: Status and Sector of Practice by Gender by Age and Region by Gender | 9

Table 6: Area of Practice by Indigeneity and Racialization and by Gender | 11

Table 1: Indigenous and Racialized Paralegals for Ontario, 2022, compared to the 2021 Ontario Population

		Paralegals		202	1 Ontario Popula	tion
				Everyone	Persons in the Labour Force, Age 25–69	University Graduates in the Labour Force, Age 25–69
Group	number	per cent, excluding missing	per cent Women		per cent	
Indigenous						
First Nations	82	1.08	78	1.85	1.45	0.59
Inuk	0	0.00	*	0.03	0.03	0.01
Métis	66	0.87	70	1.02	0.97	0.49
Multiple Indigenous				0.05	0.04	0.01
Total	148	1.95	74	2.95	2.49	1.10
Racialized						
Arab	133	1.9	68	1.95	1.56	2.26
Black	582	8.4	70	5.35	4.91	4.04
Chinese	460	6.6	67	5.80	5.82	9.32
Filipino	138	2.0	70	2.60	3.13	3.60
Japanese	6	0.1	*	0.21	0.21	0.31
Korean	61	0.9	69	0.67	0.70	1.16
Latin American	242	3.5	69	1.73	2.04	1.96
South Asian	813	11.7	61	10.84	11.37	17.86
Southeast Asian	95	1.4	72	1.12	1.16	1.01
West Asian	248	3.6	65	1.49	1.52	2.20
Other Visible Minority				0.95	0.98	0.69
Other and More than One Raciailized Group	22	0.3	86	1.27	1.02	1.25
Racialized and White	112	1.6	68			
Total	2,912	41.9	66	33.98	34.42	45.66
White	3,905	56.2	72	63.08	63.09	53.25
Not Indigenous, Declined Racialization Question	608		70			
Declined Indigenous and Racialization Questions	2,275		67			
Total		100.0	69	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number	9,848			369,688	163,270	64,273

Source: 2022 Paralegal Annual Report and 2021 Canadian Census Public-Use Master File; analysis by Michael Ornstein

*too few cases for a meaningful estimate

Table 1: Indigenous and Racialized Paralegals for Ontario, 2022, compared to the 2021 Ontario Population

- 1. 1.95 per cent of paralegals are Indigenous, compared to 2.95 per cent of the 2021 Ontario population, 2.49 per cent of the labour force ages 25–69 and 1.10 per cent of university graduates in the labour force ages 25–69.
- 2. 41.9 per cent of paralegals are racialized, compared to 33.98 per cent of the 2021 Ontario population, 34.42 per cent of the labour force ages 25–69 and 45.66 per cent of university graduates in the labour force ages 25–69. This reverses the pattern observed for lawyers.
- 3. South Asian paralegals are the largest group of non-white paralegals, accounting for 11.7 per cent of the total, followed by Black paralegals, 8.4 per cent, and Chinese paralegals, 6.6 per cent.
- 4. There are considerably greater percentages of Black, Latin American and West Asian paralegals than their representation in the population.
- 5. Some groups have absolutely small numbers of paralegals. In all of Ontario, there are just 6 Japanese, 61 Korean, 95 Southeast Asian and 148 Indigenous paralegals, out of a total of nearly ten thousand.
- 6. The feminization of paralegal practice is plain: 69 per cent of all paralegals are women, including 74 per cent of Indigenous paralegals, 66 per cent of racialized paralegals and 72 per cent of white paralegals.

Table 2: Age by Indigeneity and Racialization for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	Δne							A	_			Age					
			Age		60 or			Ag	je	60 or				Ą	je	60 or	
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59		20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59		Total	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	more	
Group	perd	entage exclu	within a		ups,	pe		ge withir cializatio			ınd			num	nber		
Indigenous																	
First Nations and Inuk	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.5	24.4	30.5	23.2	17.1	4.9	100.0	20	25	19	14	4	82
Métis	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	21.2	33.3	21.2	15.2	9.1	100.0	14	22	14	10	6	66
Total	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.3	23.0	31.8	22.3	16.2	6.8	100.0	34	47	33	24	10	148
Racialized																	
Arab	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	0.9	24.1	33.1	25.6	12.0	5.3	100.0	32	44	34	16	7	133
Black	7.0	7.9	10.8	9.3	6.6	17.2	30.9	25.1	18.4	8.4	100.0	100	180	146	107	49	582
Chinese	4.4	6.2	9.3	8.1	4.7	13.7	31.1	27.4	20.2	7.6	100.0	63	143	126	93	35	460
Filipino	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.5	28.3	31.2	24.6	13.0	2.9	100.0	39	43	34	18	4	138
Japanese	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	16.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	16.7	100.0	1	0	2	2	1	6
Korean	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	11.5	50.8	21.3	11.5	4.9	100.0	7	31	13	7	3	61
Latin American	2.0	3.8	4.9	3.8	2.1	12.0	36.0	27.3	18.2	6.6	100.0	29	87	66	44	16	242
South Asian	15.4	12.0	9.2	10.1	10.6	27.1	33.7	15.3	14.3	9.7	100.0	220	274	124	116	79	813
Southeast Asian	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	8.0	26.3	33.7	17.9	15.8	6.3	100.0	25	32	17	15	6	95
West Asian	2.7	3.7	5.0	3.1	2.7	15.7	34.3	27.4	14.5	8.1	100.0	39	85	68	36	20	248
Other and More than One Racialized Group	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	40.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	4.5	100.0	9	4	4	4	1	22
Racialized and White	2.8	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	35.7	37.5	17.9	6.3	2.7	100.0	40	42	20	7	3	112
Total	42.4	42.1	48.3	40.5	30.1	20.7	33.1	22.5	16.0	7.7	100.0	604	965	654	465	224	2,912
White	55.2	55.8	49.3	57.4	68.6	20.1	32.8	17.1	16.9	13.1	100.0	786	1,280	668	660	511	3,905
Not Indigenous, Declined Racialization Question						18.4	36.7	21.1	14.8	9.0	100.0	112	223	128	90	55	608
Declined Indigenous and Racialization Questions						22.0	37.3	17.0	14.8	8.9	100.0	501	848	386	337	203	2,275
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	34.1	19.0	16.0	10.2	100.0	2,037	3,363	1,869	1,576	1,003	9,848

- 1. Up to age 59, just over 2 per cent of paralegals identify as Indigenous and the figure is 1.3 per cent for older paralegals. 68.6 per cent of paralegals age 60 or more are white, compared to 57.4 per cent for ages 50–59, 49.3 per cent for ages 40–49, and 55.2 per cent for the youngest group ages 20–29.
- 2. There are fewer racialized paralegals 60 and older, 30.1 per cent of the total, than in the younger groups where the figures are between 40.5 per cent and 48.3 per cent; the youngest group, ages 20–29, is 42.4 per cent racialized. Younger paralegals are less likely to identify as Black, Chinese, Latin American and West Asian, but more likely to be South Asian.
- 3. Among paralegals under the age of 50, South Asian paralegals are the largest racialized group and their representation is increasing they account for 15.4 per cent of paralegals ages 20–29 and 12.0 per cent for ages 30–39. Black paralegals are the second largest group of younger licensees, accounting for 7.0 and 7.9 per cent in the 20–29 and 30–39 age groups, down from 10.8 per cent of paralegals between 40 and 49. Similarly, the Chinese, West Asian and Latin American paralegals, 9.3, 5.0 and 4.9 per cent respectively of paralegals ages 40–49, account for smaller percentages of the two youngest groups. Only 4.4 per cent of paralegals under 30 are Chinese, 2.7 per cent are West Asian and 2.0 per cent are Latin American, half or less than their representation in the 40–49 age group.

Table 3: Gender, Sexual Orientation, Francophone Identity, Ability to Practise in French, and Disability by Age for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

			Α	ge					Ag	e		
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 or more	Total	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 or more	Total
Group			per	cent					num	nber		
Gender												
Women	81.6	76.4	68.8	56.2	39.8	69.1	1,660	2,571	1,286	886	399	6,802
Men	18.4	23.6	31.2	43.8	60.2	30.9	374	792	582	690	604	3,042
Sexual Orientation												
LGBT2Q	8.9	6.7	4.0	2.8	2.3	5.5	122	150	54	31	17	374
Not LGBT2Q	91.1	93.3	96.0	97.2	97.7	94.5	1,246	2,097	1,280	1,092	722	6,437
Declined to Answer							669	1,116	535	453	264	3,037
Declined to Answer							496	736	340	285	173	2,030
Identify as Francophone												
Yes	2.7	2.2	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.0	42	59	59	45	26	231
No	97.3	97.8	96.1	96.5	96.9	97.0	1,499	2,568	1,470	1,246	804	7,587
Declined to Answer							496	736	340	285	173	2,030
Able to Practise in French	1											
Can Counsel and Represent	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.0	16	38	33	34	26	147
Can Counsel But Not Represent	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	10	15	19	14	14	72
Cannot	96.3	96.6	95.0	95.0	94.1	95.6	676	1,526	984	904	634	4,724
Declined to Answer							1,335	1,784	833	624	329	4,905
Have a Disability												
Yes	5.9	6.0	9.1	9.5	11.8	7.8	86	144	128	114	91	563
No	94.1	94.0	90.9	90.5	88.2	92.2	1,362	2,264	1,285	1,092	682	6,685
Declined to Answer							589	955	456	370	230	2,600
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,034	3,363	1,868	1,576	1,003	9,844

Table 3: Gender, Sexual Orientation, Francophone Identity, Ability to Practise in French and Disability* by Age for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

*The annual reports do not allow a full understanding of disability, which would necessitate separating paralegals with a disability when licensed from those who developed it later. In mid-career, a licensee might require accommodation, they may be forced to change employment or retire, but this is different from the barriers to the initial employment of paralegals with a disability. The one question about disability in the Annual Report does not differentiate types of disability or consider their effects on a paralegal's provision of legal services. It is likely that disability is under-reported, perhaps out of concern it will cast doubt on a paralegal's competence. Collecting better data is perfectly feasible, though it raises serious, but not insurmountable, concerns about privacy.

- 69.1 per cent of paralegals are women. The striking and continuing feminization of paralegal practice is apparent from comparing age groups. 39.8 per cent of paralegals age 60 or more are women, compared to 56.2 per cent for ages 50–59. 68.8 per cent for ages 40-49, 76.4 per cent for ages 30-39 and 81.6 per cent for paralegals under 30.
- 2. 5.5 per cent of paralegals identify as LGBT2Q; 8.9 per cent for ages 20-29, 6.7 per cent for ages 30-39, 4.0 per cent for 40-49, 2.8 per cent for ages 50-59 and 2.3 per cent for ages 60 or more.
- 3. 3.0 per cent of Ontario paralegals identify as Francophone, 3.0 per cent can counsel and represent clients in French; and another 1.5 per cent can counsel but not represent clients in French. Both indicators are slightly higher for older paralegals.
- The incidence of disability is 7.8 per cent overall, climbing steadily from about 6 per cent for paralegals under 40 to 9.1 per cent of paralegals ages 40-49 to 11.8 per cent of paralegals 60 or older.

Table 4a: Status and Sector of Practice* by Indigeneity and Racialization for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	Sole Practitioner	Firm Partner	Firm Associate	Firm Employee	Legal Clinic	In-House	Government	Education	Other Employment	Retired or Not Working	Total	
Group			•			per cent						Number
Indigenous												
First Nations and Inuk	22	3	3	14	6	3	9	1	23	16	100	77
Métis	35	2	0	6	0	2	17	0	22	17	100	65
Total	28	2	1	11	4	2	13	1	23	16	100	142
Racialized												
Arab	31	1	2	6	2	6	9	0	28	17	100	127
Black	22	0	3	6	1	7	11	1	29	20	100	558
Chinese	23	2	2	8	1	4	5	2	29	23	100	444
Filipino	16	2	3	4	1	7	11	1	48	8	100	136
Japanese												6
Korean	16	0	2	5	2	0	10	0	41	25	100	61
Latin American	25	1	3	9	4	6	7	1	28	18	100	235
South Asian	23	2	2	6	1	2	6	1	35	23	100	770
Southeast Asian	16	0	3	9	0	1	9	0	37	26	100	94
West Asian	35	1	0	6	1	2	4	0	23	26	100	238
Other and More than One Racialized Group	14	0	0	5	0	0	19	5	29	29	100	21
Racialized and White	10	1	2	11	1	5	14	0	35	21	100	105
Total	23	1	2	7	1	4	8	1	31	21	100	2,795
White	16	2	3	11	2	6	12	1	30	17	100	3,789
Not Indigenous, Declined Racialization Question	18	2	3	7	1	4	10	1	31	23	100	589
Declined Indigenous and Racialization Questions	11	1	2	5	1	3	12	1	37	27	100	2,235
Total	17	2	3	8	1	4	11	1	32	21	100	9,550

*excludes new licensees

Table 4b: Region** by Indigeneity and Racialization for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	South- west	Central South	Toronto	Durham, Halton, Peel, York	Central North	North	Ottawa	East	Total	
Group					per cent					Number
Indigenous										
First Nations and Inuk	12	26	17	15	13	8	3	8	100	78
Métis	9	14	25	9	14	13	13	3	100	64
Total	11	20	20	13	13	10	7	6	100	142
Racialized										
Arab	15	9	29	38	0	0	9	0	100	129
Black	3	6	46	35	3	0	6	0	100	573
Chinese	2	2	53	39	1	0	2	0	100	445
Filipino	2	4	63	26	1	0	3	1	100	136
Japanese	0	0	67	17	17	0	0	0	100	6
Korean	0	4	77	14	0	0	4	2	100	57
Latin American	5	8	52	28	2	0	4	1	100	233
South Asian	1	3	40	52	2	0	2	0	100	797
Southeast Asian	2	9	55	28	2	0	4	0	100	94
West Asian	2	5	45	43	1	0	3	0	100	243
Other and More than One Racialized Group	14	5	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	22
Racialized and White	8	6	46	28	3	1	8	1	100	109
Total	3	5	47	39	2	0	4	0	100	2,844
White	10	12	30	25	11	3	6	3	100	3,822
Not Indigenous, Declined Racialization Question	6	6	45	33	3	1	4	1	100	593
Declined Indigenous and Racialization Questions	6	9	39	31	5	1	6	2	100	2,213
Total	7	9	38	31	6	2	5	2	100	9,614

**excludes paralegals whose address is outside Ontario

Table 4: Status and Sector of Practice and Region by Indigeneity and Racialization for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

- 1. Remarkably, just over half of all paralegals reported they were not practising: 32 per cent have other remunerative employment and 21 per cent report they are not employed. Respectively, 39, 52 and 47 per cent of Indigenous, racialized and white paralegals are in other employment or were not employed.
- 17 per cent of paralegals are in sole practice, 13 per cent work at a firm most often as an employee, and 11 per cent are government employees. Sole practice accounts for 28 per cent of Indigenous paralegals, 23 per cent of racialized paralegals and 16 per cent of white paralegals. Removing paralegals who were not practising, these figures approximately double — so, for example, about 35 per cent of *practising* paralegals are in sole practice.
- The largest number of paralegals is in Toronto, 38 per cent of the total. The combination of the Durham, Halton, Peel and York areas surrounding Toronto accounts for another 31 per cent. 9 per cent of paralegals work in the Central South, 6 per cent in the Central North, 7 per cent in Southwest Ontario and 5 per cent in Ottawa. Just 2 per cent are in the North and 2 per cent in Eastern Ontario.
- 47 per cent of racialized paralegals are in Toronto and 39 per cent are in Durham, Halton, Peel and York, leaving only 14 per cent in the rest of the province. In contrast, 20 per cent of Indigenous paralegals are in Toronto and 20 per cent in the Central South. 10 per cent of Indigenous paralegals are in the North, compared to 3 per cent of white paralegals.

Table 5a: Status and Sector of Practice* by Gender by Age for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	Sole Practitioner	Firm Partner	Firm Associate	Firm Employee	Legal Clinic	In-House	Government	Education	Other Employment	Retired or Not Working	Total	
Group						per cent	•		•			Number
Women												
20–29	3.2	0.3	2.3	9.2	0.4	3.0	11.3	0.5	50.4	19.4	100.0	1,549
30–39	6.7	1.0	2.5	7.9	1.0	4.6	12.3	0.8	42.3	21.0	100.0	2,519
40–49	16.6	1.1	2.6	8.6	2.3	5.5	14.5	1.9	25.3	21.4	100.0	1,251
50-59	21.2	1.6	2.1	7.8	2.4	4.7	10.8	1.3	23.8	24.3	100.0	869
60 or more	26.8	2.5	3.3	8.9	4.3	3.8	8.9	2.0	13.7	25.8	100.0	395
Total	10.9	1.0	2.4	8.4	1.5	4.3	12.1	1.1	36.8	21.4	100.0	6,583
Men												
20–29	9.5	0.3	4.9	5.8	0.9	3.2	10.1	0.3	34.4	30.6	100.0	346
30–39	19.5	1.4	2.1	10.1	1.4	4.6	9.8	0.4	30.8	19.9	100.0	764
40–49	33.9	1.7	3.8	7.0	0.2	5.1	9.1	0.5	19.2	19.4	100.0	572
50-59	38.2	4.0	2.5	8.3	0.6	4.2	7.6	1.0	15.2	18.3	100.0	683
60 or more	51.8	4.5	2.3	6.5	0.3	4.3	5.0	0.7	9.3	15.2	100.0	599
Total	32.0	2.6	2.9	7.9	0.7	4.4	8.2	0.6	21.1	19.7	100.0	2,964

*excludes new licensees

Table 5b: Status, Excluding Other Employment and Retired or Not Working by Gender by Age for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	Sole Practitioner	Firm Partner	Firm Associate	Firm Employee	Legal Clinic	In-House	Government	Education	Total	
Group					per cent					Number
Women										
20–29	10.7	0.9	7.7	30.4	1.3	9.9	37.5	1.7	100.0	467
30–39	18.4	2.8	6.7	21.4	2.6	12.4	33.5	2.2	100.0	925
40–49	31.2	2.1	4.8	16.2	4.4	10.4	27.3	3.6	100.0	666
50-59	40.8	3.1	4.0	15.1	4.7	9.1	20.8	2.4	100.0	451
60 or more	44.4	4.2	5.4	14.6	7.1	6.3	14.6	3.3	100.0	239
Total	26.1	2.5	5.9	20.1	3.5	10.4	29.0	2.6	100.0	2,748
Men										
20–29	27.3	0.8	14.0	16.5	2.5	9.1	28.9	0.8	100.0	121
30–39	39.5	2.9	4.2	20.4	2.9	9.3	19.9	0.8	100.0	377
40–49	55.3	2.8	6.3	11.4	0.3	8.3	14.8	0.9	100.0	351
50–59	57.5	5.9	3.7	12.6	0.9	6.4	11.5	1.5	100.0	454
60 or more	68.6	6.0	3.1	8.6	0.4	5.8	6.6	0.9	100.0	452
Total	54.0	4.3	4.9	13.3	1.2	7.4	13.9	1.0	100.0	1,755

Source: 2022 Paralegal Annual Report; analysis by Michael Ornstein

Table 5c: Region** by Gender for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	South- west	Central South	Toronto	Durham, Halton, Peel, York	Central North	North	Ottawa	East	Total	
Group					per cent					Number
Women	6.4	9.1	38.4	29.7	7.1	1.7	5.5	2.2	100.0	6,636
Men	6.8	9.0	37.1	34.2	5.1	1.3	4.6	2.0	100.0	2,974
Total	6.6	9.1	38.0	31.1	6.5	1.6	5.2	2.1	100.0	9,610

**excludes paralegals whose address is outside Ontario

Table 5: Status and Sector of Practice by Gender by Age and Region by Gender for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

- 1. Male paralegals are much more likely than women paralegals to be sole practitioners, by a margin of 32.0 per cent to 10.9 per cent for women, but the difference is almost entirely made up by non-practising paralegals in "other employment", which accounts for 36.8 per cent of all women paralegals, compared to 21.1 per cent of men. Sole practice increases with age, from just 3.2 per cent of women paralegals under 30 to 16.6 per cent for ages 40-49; and the comparable figures for men are 9.5 per cent and 33.9 per cent.
- "Other employment" outside of paralegal practice decreases from a startling 50.4 per cent of women paralegals under the age of 30 to 42.3 per cent for ages 30-39, and 25.3 per cent for ages 40-49; with comparable figures for men of 34.4 per cent, 30.8 per cent and 19.2 per cent. This might mean that most younger paralegals eventually practise as paralegals, but it is also possible that licensees who cannot or choose not to practise do not maintain their licence. In the four ten-year age groups from 30 on, respectively there are 2,519, 1,251, 869 and 395 women paralegals, and for men the numbers are 764, 572, 683 and 599. Without longitudinal data tracing individuals, we cannot be sure, but these figures suggest that women are much more likely to leave the profession at every point from the age of 30.
- In addition, the paralegals who are not practising because they have "other employment", in every age group about 20 per cent of women licensees are not employed at all, while 30.6 per cent of men under 30 are not employed and about 20 per cent for ages 30-49.
- 4. Counting only practising paralegals, in the middle panel of Table 5, women are mainly employed in government, accounting for 29.0 per cent, as sole practitioners, 26.1 per cent, and as firm employees, 20.1 per cent; and 10.4 per cent work in-house. Just over half of men are sole practitioners, 54.0 per cent, double the percentage of women, 13.9 per cent are in government, half the percentage of women, and 13.3 per cent are firm employees.
- Older paralegals are more likely to be sole practitioners, increasing steadily from 10.7 per cent of women under 30, to 40.8 per cent for women 50-59 and 44.4 per cent of women 60 and older, with corresponding figures for men of 27.3 per cent, 57.5 and 68.6 per cent. This is partly counterbalanced by an age-related decline in government employment, from 37.5 per cent to 14.6 per cent comparing women paralegals under 30 to those 60 and older; with a corresponding decrease from 28.9 per cent to just 6.6 per cent for men. Also, the percentage of firm employees declines from 30.4 per cent of women paralegals under 30 to around 15 per cent from age 40 on; for men from 16.5 per cent to 8.6 per cent. It should be noted that while these figures are correct, because the data are for just one year, they do not describe the careers of individuals. Within, say, 10 years of a person's career, the demands for paralegal services may have changed, so there are greater opportunities in some areas, less in others.
- Gender has little impact on the geographical distribution of paralegals, who are concentrated in Toronto and (the combination of) Durham, Halton, Peel and York, respectively accounting for 38.0 per cent and 31.1 per cent of the total.

Table 6: Area of Practice by Indigeneity and Racialization and by Gender for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

	Accident Benefits	Human Rights	Landlord and Tenant	Provincial Offences	Property Tax	Small Claims	Summary Conviction	Workers' Compensation	Other	
Group	ре		legals whose				per cent of th	eir total practic	e	Number
First Nations and Inuk	3	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	39
Métis	7	0	30	43	0	26	5	8	21	30
Arab	11	7	30	23	0	27	7	7	3	57
Black	13	3	24	23	4	25	4	4	19	219
Chinese	13	0	36	23	4	31	5	5	15	160
Filipino	7	0	24	32	0	26	2	4	16	41
Korean	40	0	20	7	7	33	0	33	33	15
Latin American	20	1	21	19	1	13	0	0	20	105
South Asian	17	3	33	27	2	20	3	9	25	261
Southeast Asian	31	3	21	21	0	24	1	3	13	29
West Asian	6	5	29	29	0	28	0	0	17	94
More than one Racialized Group										8
Racialized and White	3	6	23	14	9	13	25	0	13	35
White	9	2	25	23	8	31	6	11	3	1,667
Not Indigenous, Declined Racialization Question	13	2	27	22	3	22	4	12	10	211
Declined Indigenous and Racialization Questions	8	2	24	26	6	23	2	12	11	446
Women	11	3	28	19	4	23	4	9	16	1,928
Men	10	2	23	30	7	24	3	9	8	1,492
Total	11	2	26	24	5	24	3	9	13	3,420

Table 6: Area of Practice* by Indigeneity and Racialization and by Gender for Ontario Paralegals, 2022

*To be counted as specializing in an area of practice in Table 6, at least 30 per cent of a paralegal's practice must be in the area. By this criterion, most paralegals' practice is concentrated in just one area. Note that Table 6 reports on less than half of the total licensees shown in Table 1.

- 1. The number of paralegals reporting their area of practice, in the rightmost column, is quite small for many of the racialized groups and this results in some random variation. For example, not too much should be made of 40 per cent of Korean paralegals reporting "Accident Benefits" as an area of specialization, as the figure describes just 6 out of 15 individuals reporting, compared to 61 Korean paralegals in Table 1. With reports for just 3 Japanese paralegals, they are omitted.
- 2. There is no apparent pattern in the areas of practice of the individual racialized groups or in the differences between racialized, Indigenous and white paralegals.
- Similarly, the gender differences are small, except that 30 per cent of male paralegals practised in the area of "Provincial Offences", compared to 19 per cent of women, and 16 per cent of women practised in "other" areas (not among the eight areas listed specifically), compared to 8 per cent of men.